THE MESSAGE.

(Continued from First Page).

by the Senate in February last, was duly aimed last June.

The Samoan Protectorate. Led by a desire to compose differences and contribute to the restoration of order in samoa, which for some years previous had been the scene of conflicting foreign pretendeparting from its policy consecrated by a has been received from him. century of observance, entered four years ago into the treaty of Berlin, thereby becoming jointly bound with England and Germany to establish and maintain Malietoa Laupepa as King of Samoa. The treaty provided for a foreign court of justice; a municipal council for the district of Apia, with a foreign president thereof, authorized to advise the king; a tribunal for the settlement of native and foreign land titles, and a revenue system for the kingdom. It entailed upon the three powers that part of the cost of the new govern ment not met by the revenue of the islands

Early in the life of this triple protectorate the native dissensions it was designed to quell revived. Rivals defied the authority of the new king, refusing to pay taxes and manding the election of a ruler by native suffrage. Mataafa, an aspirant to the throne, and a large number of his native adherents were in open rebellion on one of the islands. Quite lately, at the request of the other powers, and in fulfillment of its treaty obligation, this government agreed to unite in a joint military movement of such dimensions as would probably secure the surrender of the insurgents without

The war ship Philadelphia was accord ingly put under orders for Samoa, but before she arrived the threatened conflict was precipitated by King Malietoa's attack n the insurgent camp. Mataafa was de feated and a number of his men killed. The British and German naval vessels present subsequently secured the surrender of Matasfa and his adherents. The defeated chief and ten of his principal supporters were deported to a German island of the Marshall group, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility and cost of the three powers. This incident and the events leading up

to it signally illustrate the impolicy of en tangling alliances with foreign powers. Claims Against Spain.

More than fifteen years ago this government preferred a claim against Spain, in behalf of one of our citizens, for property seized and confiscated in Cuba. In 1886 the claim was adjusted, Spain agreeing to pay, litionally, as a fair indemnity, \$1,500,000. A respectful but earnest note was recently addressed to the Spanish government insisting upon prompt fulfillment of its long-neglected obligation. Other claims, preferred by the United

States against Spain, in behalf of American citizens for property confiscated in Cuba, have been pending for many years. At the time Spain's title to the Caroline Islands was confirmed by arbitration, that Sovernment agreed that the rights which had been acquired there by American missionaries should be recognized and remeeted. It is sincerely hoped that this pledge will be observed by allowing our issionaries, who were removed from Ponape to a place of safety by a United States war ship during the late troubles between the Spanish garrison and the natives, to return to their field of usefulness.

The reproduced caravel. Santa Maria built by Spain and sent to the Columbian Exposition, has been presented to the United States in token of amity and in commemoration of the event it was designed to celebrate. I recommend that, in accepting this gift. Congress make grateful recognition of the sincere friendship which prompted it. Important matters have demanded attenin cur relations with the Ottoman

The firing and partial destruction, by an unrestrained mob. of one of the school buildings of Anatolia College, established by citizens of the United States at Marsovan, and the apparent indifference of the Turkish Government to the outrage, notwithstanding the complicity of some of its officials, called for earnest remonstrance which was followed by promises of repara-

tion and punishment of the offenders. Indemnity for the injury to the buildings has already been paid, permission to rebuild given, registration of the school property in the name of the American owners secured, and efficient protection guaran-

Missionaries in Turkey.

Information received of maltreatment suffered by an inoffensive American woman engaged in missionary work in Turkish Koorlistan was followed by such representations to the Porte as resulted in the issuance of orders for the punishment of her assailants, the removal of a delinquent official, and the adoption of measures for mission and other lawful work in that

Turkey complains that her Armenian subjects obtain citizenship in this country, not to identify themselves in good faith with our people, but with the intention of returning to the land of their birth and there engaging in sedition. This complaint is not wholly without foundation. A journal published in this country in the Armenian language openly counsels its readers to arm, organize, and participate in movements for the subversion of Turkish authority in the Asiatic provinces. The Ottoman Government has announced its intention to expel from its dominions Armenians who have obtained naturalization in the United

The right to exclude any or all classes of aliens is an attribute of sovereignty. It is lion amounting to \$96,657,273 and silver a right asserted and, to a limited extent, enforced by the United States, with the \$126,261,553. sanction of our highest court. There being no naturalization treaty between the United States and Turkey, our minister at Constan tinople has been instructed that, while recognizing the right of that government to enforce its declared policy against naturalized Armenians, he is expected to protect them from unnecessary harshness of treatment.

States since 1868.

In view of the impaired financial resources of Venezuela, consequent upon the recent revolution there, a modified arrangement for the satisfaction of the awards of the late revisory Claims Commission, in progressive installments, has been assented to, 1890, number 36,087,285. The seigniorage and payments are being regularly made

The boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana is yet unadjusted. A 218. restoration of diplomatic intercourse tial arbitration would be a most gratify-

The ratification by Venezuela of the convention for the arbitration of the long-deferred claim of the Venezuelan Transporta-

tion Company is awaited Waiting for News From Hawaii.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the question arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly over- the United States, consisting of coin and thrown, and a treaty of annexation had bullion, amounted to \$1,213,559,169, of which been negotiated between the provisional \$597,697,685 was gold and \$615,861,484 was government of the islands and the United silver. States, and submitted to the Senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for were organized during the year ending examination, and dispatched Hon. James October 31, 1893, with a capital of \$11,230-H. Blount of Georgia to Honolulu as a | 000. Forty-six went into voluntary liquidatial investigation of the circumstances at- pended. Sixty-five of the suspended banks tending the change of government, and of were insolvent, eighty-six resumed busi- Springfield rifle of the infantry service, all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with total number of national banks in existence the active aid of our representative to that on the 31st day of October, 1883, was 3,796, government and through the intimidation having an aggregate capital of \$055,558,120. caused by the presence of an armed naval The net increase in the circulation of these of the United States which was land- | banks during the year was \$36,886,972.

seemed to me the only honorable course for law requiring the purchase of silver bul- miles of the Chickamauga battle field have our government to pursue was to undo the lion by the government as a feature of our been acquired, twenty-five miles of roadway ticable the status existing at the time of affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate stitutional limits of executive power, and however, it is impossible to know at this interference, our present minister at Hono- light of such conditions, appear to be eslulu has received appropriate instructions sential or expedient. Of course, after the to that end. Thus far no information of recent financial perturbation, time is neceslions and native strife, the United States, the accomplishment of any definite results sary for the re-establishment of business

When received they will be promptly sent been frightened into hoarding places is to the Congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a spe- of the situation will probably disclose a cial executive message fully detailing all safe path leading to a permanently sound the facts necessary to a complete under- currency, abundantly sufficient to meet standing of the case, and presenting a his- every requirement of our increasing poputory of all the material events leading up to lation and business.

The Arbitration Movement.

By a concurrent resolution, passed by the Senate February 14, 1890, and by the House of Representatives on the 3d of April following, the President was requested "to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions ment with which the United States has or probability of wise action. may have diplomatic relations, to the end between the two Governments which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means." April 18, 1800, the International American Conference of Washington, by resolution expressed the wish that all controversies between the republics of America and the nations of Euended that the government of each nation represented in that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by Parliament July 16 last, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view, and expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government will lend ready co-operation to the Government of the United States upon the basis of the concurrent resolution above quoted.

It affords me signal pleasure to lay this parliamentary resolution before the Congress and to express my sincere gratification that the sentiment of two great and kindred nations is thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the rational and peace able settlement of international quarrels by honorable resort to arbitration

Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1893, authorizing the President to raise the grade of our envoys to correspond with the rank in which foreign countries accredit their agents here, Great Britain, France Italy, and Germany have conferred upon their representatives at this capital the title of ambassador, and I have responded by accrediting the agents of the United States in those countries with the same title. A like elevation of mission is announced by Russia, and when made will be similarly met. This step fittingly comports with the position the United States holds in the family of nations.

The Consular Service.

During my former administration I took occasion to recommend a re-cast of the laws relating to the consular service, in order that it might become a more efficient agency in the promotion of the interests it was intended to subserve. The duties and powers of consuls have been expanded with the growing requirements of our foreign trade. Discharging important duties affecting our commerce and American citizens abroad, and in certain countries exercising judicial functions, these officers should be men of character, intelligence, and ability. Upon proof that the legislation of Den mark secures copyright to American citizens on equal footing with its own, the extended by proclamation to subjects of that country.

The Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1803, amounted to \$461,716,561.94 and its expenditures to \$459,374,674.29. There was collected from customs \$205,355,016.73 and from internal revenue \$161,027,623.93. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$421,856,-711, an increase of \$52,453,907 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to \$444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of \$13,455,447. Internalrevenue receipts exceeded those of the pre-

ceding year by \$7,147,445.32 The total tax collected on distilled spirits was \$94,720,260.55, on manufactured tobacco, \$31,889,711.74, and on fermented liquors, \$32,548,983.07. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$847,665,194, a decrease of \$182,612,954 from the preceding year. The amount of gold exported was larger than any previous year in the history of the Government, amountthe protection of our citizens engaged in ing to \$108,680,844, and exceeding the amount exported during the preceding year

by \$58,485,517. The sum paid from the Treasury for sugar bounty was \$9,375,130.88, an increase over the preceding year of \$2,033,053.09. It is estimated upon the basis of present

revenue laws that the receipts of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be \$430,121,365.38 and its expenditures \$458,121,365.38, resulting in a deficiency of \$28,000,000.

On the first day of November, 1893, the amount of money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in Treasury holdings, was \$1,718,544,682, an increase for the year of \$112,404,947. Estimating our population at 67,426,000 at the time mentioned the per capita circulation was \$25.49. On the same date there was in the Treasury gold bulbullion which was purchased at a cost of

Silver Purchases.

The purchases of silver under the law of July 14, 1890, during the last fiscal year, aggregated 54,008,162.59 fine ounces, which cost \$45,531,374.53. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law became operative until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the 1st day of November, 1893, was 168,674,590.46 fine ounces, which cost \$155,930,940.84. Between the 1st day of March, 1873, and the 1st day of November, 1893, the Government purchased, under all laws, 503,003,717 fine ounces of silver at a cost of \$516,622,948. The silver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 14, arising from such coinage was \$6,977,098.39, leaving on hand in the mints 140,699,760 fine ounces of silver, which cost \$126,758,-

Our total coinage of all metals during between that republic and Great Britain the last fiscal year consisted of 97,280,875 and reference of the question to impar- pieces valued at \$43,685,178.80, of which there was \$30,038,140 in gold coin, \$5,343,715 in silver dollars, \$7,217,220.90 in subsidiary silver coin, and \$1,086,102.90 in minor coins. During the calendar year 1802 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated to be 1,596,375 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of \$33,000,000, and 58,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of \$50,750,000 and of the coinage value of \$74,989,900.

It is estimated that on the first day of July, 1893, the metallic stock of money in

One hundred and nineteen national banks special commissioner to make an impar- tion and one hundred and fifty-eight susness, and seven remain in the hands of bank examiners, with prospects of speedy resumption. Of the new banks organized 44 were located in the Eastern States, 41 west of the Mississippi River, and 34 in the Central and Southern States. The

ed for that purpose at the instance of our Effect of the Silver Repeal.

ment, and its opening will be celebrated year of 13,503, and their value was minister. Upon the facts developed it The recent repeal of the provision of during the coming year. Over nine square 375.70, an increase of \$94,094.83.

wrong that had been done by those repre- monetary scheme has made an entire have been constructed and permanent tabsenting us and to restore as far as prac- change in the complexion of our currency lets have been placed at many historical our forcible intervention. With a view of result of this action will be most salutary ecomplishing this result within the con- and far-reaching. In the nature of things, recognizing all our obligations and respon- time precisely what conditions will be sibilities growing out of any changed con- brought about by the change, or what, if returned to trade and enterprise, a survey

In the pursuit of this object we should temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, may arise, negotiations with any Govern- instead of being injurious, will increase the

The Monetary Conference which assem that any differences or disputes arising bled at Brussels upon our invitation was adjourned to the 30th day of November in the present year. The considerations just stated and the fact that a definite proposition from us seemed to be expected upon the reassembling of the conference, led me to express a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed.

seems to me that it would be wise to rope might be settled by arbitration and give general authority to the President to of the community that the business of the invite other nations to such a conference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage. The Bond Question.

I desire also to earnestly suggest the wisdom of amending the existing statutes in regard to the issuance of government bonds. The authority now vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be, and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous to the government both as to the time of their maturity and rate of interest

The Superintendent of Immigration. through the Secretary of the Treasury, reports that during the last fiscal year there arrived at our ports 440,793 immigrants. the internal revenue laws, a great advance Of these 1,063 were not permitted to land under the limitations of the law, and 577 were returned to the countries from whence they came by reason of their having become public charges. The total arrivals. were 141,034 less than for the previous year. National Quarantine.

The Secretary in his report gives an account of the operation of the Marine-Hospital Service and of the good work done under its supervision in preventing the entrance and spread of contagious diseases. The admonitions of the last two years touching our public health and the demonstrated danger of the introduction of contagious diseases from foreign ports have invested the subject of national quarantine with increased interest. A more general and harmonious system than now exists, acting promptly and directly everywhere, and constantly operating by preventive means to shield our country from the invasion of disease, and at the same time having due regard to the rights and duties of local agencies, would, I believe, add greatly 676.87. to the safety of our people. The Army.

The Secretary of War reports that the strength of the Army on the 30th day of September last was 25,778 enlisted men and 2,144 officers.

The total expenditures of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted of the crime of murder within Federal juto \$51,966,074.89. Of this sum, \$1,992,581.95 was for salaries and contingent expenses, States; authorizing writs of error on behalf Miantonomoh, the double-turreted coastprivileges of our copyright laws have been \$23,377,828.35 for the support of the military establishment, \$6,077,033.18 for miscellaneous objects, and \$20,518,631.41 for public works. This latter sum includes \$15,296,876.46 for river and harbor improvements and \$3,266,-141.20 for fortifications and other works of defense.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several States was, on the 31st of October of the current year, 112,597 officers and enlisted men. The officers of the Army detailed for the inspection and instruction of this reserve of our military force report that increased interest and marked progress are apparent in the discipline and efficiency of the organization.

Neither Indian outbreaks nor domestic violence have called the Army into service formation touching this important branch during the year, and the only active mili- of the public service. tary duty required of it has been in the dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warm approval of the civil and military authori-

ties of both countries. The operation of wise laws and the inciency of the National Guard organizations. lence, lead to the suggestion that the time reorganization of our Army on the lines of number nor added expense, but a redistribution of the force and an encouragement of measures tending to greater efficiency

The adoption of battalion formations for infantry regiments, the strengthening of the artillery force, the abandonment of smaller and unnecessary posts, and the massing of the troops at important and accessible stations, all promise to promote the usefulness of the Army. In the judgment of Army officers, with but few exceptions, the operation of the law forbidding the re-enlistment of men after ten years' service has not proved his wisdom, and while the arguments that led to its adoption were not without merit, the experience of the year constrains me to join in the recommendation for its repeal.

service.

Sen Coast Defenses.

It is gratifying to note that we have begun to attain completed results in the comprehensive scheme of seacoast defense and during the year to those already existing, struction and ordnance. At the end of the current calendar year the War Department will have nine 12-inch guns, twenty 10-inch, and thirty-four 8-inch guns, ready to be seventy-five 12-inch mortars. In addition to the product of the Army Gun Factory, now completed at Watervliet, the Government has contracted with private parties smaller communities than are now desigfor the purchase of one hundred guns of these calibers, the first of which should be delivered to the Department for test before July 1, 1894.

The manufacture of heavy ordnance keeps pace with current needs; but to render these guns available for the purposes they are designed to meet, emplacements must be prepared for them. Progress has been made in this direction, and it is desirable that Congress by adequate appropriations should provide for the uninterrupted prosecution of this necessary work.

After much preliminary work and exthe requirements of the law, the board appointed to select a magazine rifle of modern type with which to replace the obsolete completed its labors during the last year, and the work of manufacture is now in progress at the National Armory at Springfield. It is confidently expected that by the end of the current year our infantry will be most progressive armies of the world.

The work on the projected Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park 506.31. The number of orders paid was pose. The discovery having been made that has been prosecuted with zeal and judg- 300,917, an increase over the preceding many names had been put upon the pension year, and the large stock yards of the counfavor than from any love for the reform

points, while the invitation to the states to mark the positions of their troops participating in the battle has been very generally accepted.

The work of locating and preserving the

plans directed by the last Congress. The reports of the Military Academy at West Point and the several schools for confidence. When, however, through this advance in the education of the army and Additional advices are soon expected. restored confidence the money which has a commendable ambition among its officers ity which puts the smaller and way places

> the country. Under the supervision of Adjt. Gen. Robert Williams, lately retired, the bureau of Postmaster-General, and though it is gratmilitary information has become well established, and is performing a service that will put in possession of the government in resolutely turn away from alluring and time of war most valuable information, and that there is room for its further improveat all times serve a purpose of great utility in keeping the army advised of the world's progress in all matters pertaining to the art

of war. The Department of Justice.

The report of the Attorney General contains the usual summary of the affairs and for the past year, together with certain recommendations as to needed legislation on various subjects. I cannot too heartily indorse the proposition that the fee system as applicable to the compensation of United States attorneys, marshals, clerks of federal courts and United States commissioners, should be abolished with as little de lay as possible. It is clearly in the interest courts, both civil and criminal, shall be as small and as inexpensively transacted as the ends of justice will allow.

The system is therefore thoroughly viclous which makes the compensation of court officials depend upon the volume of such business, and thus creates a conflict between a proper execution of the law and private gain, which can not fail to be dangerous to the rights and freedom of the citizen and an irresistible temptation to the unjustifiable expenditure of public funds. If in addition to this reform another was inaugurated which would give to United States commissioners the final disposition of petty offenses within the grade of misdemeanors, especially those coming under would be made toward a more decent ad ministration of the criminal law.

In my first message to Congress, dated December 8, 1885, I strongly recommended these changes and referred somewhat at length to the evils of the present system. Since that time the criminal business of the Federal courts and the expense attending it have enormously increased. The number of criminal prosecutions pending in the circuit and district courts of the United States on the first day of July, 1885, was three thousand eight hundred and eight, of which one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four were for violations of the internal-revenue laws, while the number of such prosecutions pending on the first day of July, 1893, was nine thousand five hundred, of which four thousand two hundred were for violations of the internal-revenue laws. The expense of the United States courts, exclusive of judges' salaries, for the year ending July 1, 1885, was \$2,874,733.11, and for the year ending July 1, 1893, \$4,528,-

It is therefore apparent that the reasons given in 1885 for a change in the manner of enforcing the Federal criminal law, have gained cogency and strength by lapse of time

I also heartly join the Attorney-General of the Government in cases where final defense judgment is rendered against the sufficiency upon any other question arising before acimprisonment to the circuit court of appeals, and making speedy provision for the construction of such prisons and reformatories as may be necessary for the confinement of United States convicts.

The Postal Service.

The report of the Postmaster-General con tains a detailed statement of the operations of the Post-Office Department during the last fiscal year and much interesting in-

The business of the mails indicates with Department of Texas, where violations of absolute certainty the condition of the busineutrality laws of the United States ness of the country, and depression in finanand Mexico were promptly and efficiently cial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenues. Therefore a larger discrepancy than usual between the post office receipts and expenditures is the expected and unavoidable result of the disfluences of civilization constantly tending to tressing stringency which has prevailed August 1 of that year. It is also expectrelieve the country from the dangers of throughout the country during much of ed that the three gunboats authorized by Indian hostilities, together with the increas- the time covered by the Postmaster Gening ability of the States, through the effi- eral's report. At a date when better times were anticipated it was estimated by his to protect their citizens from domestic vio- predecessor that the deficiency on the 30th day of June, 1893, would be but a little over is fast approaching when there should be a a million and a half dollars. It amounted, however, to more than five millions. At the the present necessities of the country. This same time, and under the influence of like change contemplates neither increase in anticipations, estimates were made for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, which exhibited a surplus of revenue over expenditures of \$872,245.71, but now, in view of the actual receipts and expenditures during that part of the current fiscal year already expired, the pres-

a deficiency of nearly eight million dollars. The post-office receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$75,896,933.16 and its expenditures to \$81,074,104.90. This post-office deficiency would disappear or be immensely decreased if less matter was carried free through the mails, an item of which is upward of three hundred tons of seeds and grain from the Agricultural Department.

The total number of post-offices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1893, was 68,403, an increase of 1,284 over the preceding year. Of these 8,360 were Presidential, an increase in that class of 204 over the preceding year.

fortification, entered upon eight years ago. making a total of six hundred and ten cit-A large sum has been already expended, but less and towns provided with free delivery widows and daughters of Revolutionary pations. the cost of maintenance will be inconsider- on June 30, 1893. Ninety-three other cities soldiers, 86 survivors of the war of 1812. able as compared with the expense of con- and towns are now entitled to this service 5,425 widows of soldiers of that war, 21,518 under the law, but it has not been accorded survivors and wlows of the Mexican war, them on account of insufficient funds to meet the expense of its establishment. I am decidedly of the opinion that the mounted on gun lifts and carriages, and provisions of the present law permit as general an introduction of this feature of mail service as is necessary or justifiable, and that it ought not to be extended to

> nated. The expense of free delivery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, will be more than \$11,000,000, and under legislation now existing there must be a constant increase in this item of expenditure. There were 6.401 additions to the domes-

tic money-order offices during the last fiscal year, being the largest increase in any year since the inauguration of the system. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 18,434. There were 13,300,-735 money orders issued from these offices, being an increase over the preceding year haustive examination in accordance with of 1,240,293, and the value of these orders 903,076.73. During the year 195 international money-

ment, and its opening will be celebrated year of 13,503, and their value was \$5,283, roll by means of wholesale and gigantic try have been kept free from infection. Itself on the part of legislators; and it has during the coming year. Over nine square 375.70, an increase of \$94,094.83.

\$156,821,348.24.

was 8,375,693, an increase over the preced- without apparent invalidity. ing year of nearly 22 per cent. The specprofit to the Government of \$80,976.59.

offices, but it is the especial instrumentalto excel in the military profession and to in the service on an equality in that refit themselves for the highest service to gard with the larger and terminal offices. This branch of the postal service has thereifying to know that it is in a condition of high efficiency and great usefulness. I am led to agree with the Postmaster-General There are now connected to the Post-

Office establishment 28,824 employes who are in the classified service. The head of this great Department gives conclusive evidence of the value of civil service reform when, after an experience that renders proceedings of the Department of Justice his judgment on the subject absolutely reliable, he expresses the opinion that without the benefit of this system it would be impossible to conduct the vast business intrusted to him.

I desire to commend as especially worthy of prompt attention the suggestions of the Postmaster-General relating to a more sensible and business-like organization and a better distribution of responsibility in his Department.

The Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy contains a history of the operations of his Department during the past year, and exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our Navy. He presents a satisfactory account of the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels. and makes a number of recommendations

to which attention is especially invited. During the past six months the demands for cruising vessels have been many and urgent. There have been revolutions calling for vessels to protect American interests in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentina, and Brazil, while the con dition of affairs in Honolulu has required the constant presence of one or more ships With all these calls upon our Navy, it became necessary, in order to make up a sufficient fleet to patrol the Behring Sea under the modus vivendi agreed upon with Great Britain, to detail to that service one vessel from the Fish Commission and three from the Revenue Marine. Progress in the construction of new ves-

sels has not been as rapid as was anticipated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as are constantly occurring even in countries having the largest experience in naval ship-building. The most serious delays, however, have been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of con tractors to deliver armor as agreed. The difficulties seem now, however, to have been all overcome, and armor is being delivered with satisfactory promptness. As a result of the experience acquired by ship builders and designers and material men, it is believed that the dates when vessels will be completed can now be estimated with reasonable accuracy. Great guns, rapid-fire guns, torpedoes, and powder are being promptly supplied.

New Ships. The following vessels of the new Navy have been completed and are now ready for

cruiser New York, the protected cruisers of an indictment or against the Government | Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia, Newark, San Francisco, Charleston, Atlanta, and tual trial; limiting the right of review in Boston, the cruiser Detroit, the gunboats cases of felony punishable only by fine and Yorktown, Concord, Bennington, Machias, Castine, and Petrei, the dispatch vessel Dolphin, the practice vessel Bancroft, and the dynamite gunboat Vesuvius. Of these the Bancroft, Machias, Detroit, and Castine have been placed in commission during the current calendar year.

> The following vessels are in process of construction: The second-class battle ships Maine and Texas, the cruisers Montgomers and Marblehead, and the coast-defense monitors Terror, Puritan, Amphitrite, and Monadnock, all of which will be completed with in one year; the harbor-defense ram Katahdin and the protected cruisers Co lumbia, Minneapolis, Olympia, Cincinnati, pleted prior to July 1, 1895; the first-class battle ships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, which will be completed Feb ruary 1, 1896, and the armored cruiser Brooklyn, which will be completed by the last Congress will be completed in less than two years. Since 1886 Congress has at each session

authorized the building of one or more vessels, and the Secretary of the avy presents an earnest plea for the continuance of this plan. He recommends the authorization of at least one battle ship and six torpedo boats.

While I am distinctly in favor of consistently pursuing the policy we have inaugurated of building up a thorough and efficient Navy, I can not refrain from the suggestion that the Congress should carefully take into account the number of unfinished vessels on our hands and the deent Postmaster-General estimates that at pleted condition of our Treasury in conits close instead of a surplus there will be sidering the propriety of an appropriation at this time to begin new work

The method of employing mechanical labor at navy-yards through boards of labor. and making efficiency the sole test by which laborers are employed and continued, is producing the best results, and the Secretary is earnestly devoting himself to its development. Attention is invited to the statements of his report in regard to the workings of the system.

The Interior Department. The Secretary of the Interior has the supervision of so many important subjects that his report is of especial value and

On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were

Forty-two free-delivery offices were added on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 89,944 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1892. Of these there were 17 3.882 survivors and widows of Indian wars. 284 army nurses, and 475,645 survivors, and widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion. The latter number represents those pensioned on account of disabilities or death renumber of persons remaining on the rolls June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on account of death and disability not chargeable to army service, was 459,155. The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,634, and the number dropped was 33,600. The first payment on pensions allowed during the year amounted to \$33 -756,549.98. This includes arrears, or the of actually granting the certificate.

Although the law of 1890 permits pensions service, yet as a requisite to its benefits amounted to \$127,576,433.65, an increase of a disability must exist incapacitating ap- divisions. \$7,509,632.58. There were also issued during plicants "from the performance of manual the year postal notes amounting to \$12.- labor to such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support." The execution of this law in its early stages does not order offices were added to those already seem to have been in accord with its true provided, making a total of 2,407 in opera- intention; but toward the close of the last and devotion to duty are their best reliance. gains upon our people which has undertion on June 30, 1803. The number of in- administration an authoritative construction ternational money orders issued during the was given to the statute, and since that of animal industry for the current fiscal and which at the same time promises betyear was 1,055,900, an increase over the time this construction has been followed. year is \$850,000; the estimate for the ensupreceding year of 72,525, and their value This has had the effect of limiting the ing year is \$700,000. was \$16,341,837.86, an increase of \$1,221,- operation of the law to its Intended pur-

Suspended Pension Payments.

From the foregoing statements it appears ments upon a number of pensions which ly such as could have been effectually that the total issue of money orders and seemed to be fraudulent or unauthorized postal notes for the year amounted to pending a complete examination, giving fected cattle. notice to the pensioners, in order that they | While contagious pleuro-pner The number of letters and packages might have an opportunity to establish, if cattle has been eradicated, animal tub

ial-delivery stamps used upon these let- has for a long time prevailed in the Pen- been made during the past year as to the lines of battle at the Gettysburg battle ters and packages amounted to \$337,569.30, sion Bureau; but after entering upon these means of its communication and the methditions brought about by our unjustifiable any, supplementary legislation may, in the field is making satisfactory progress on the and the messengers' fees paid for their de- recent investigations the Commissioner od of its correct diagnosis. Much progress livery amounted to \$256,592.71, leaving a modified this rule so as not to allow, until has been made in this direction by the stuafter a complete examination, interference dies of the division of animal pathology, The Railway Mail Service not only adds with the payment of a pension apparently but the work ought to be extended, in cospecial instruction of officers, show marked to the promptness of mail delivery at all not altogether void, but which merely had been fixed at a rate higher than that au- danger to human life arising from this thorized by law.

Fraudulent Pensions.

Every name fraudulently put upon these No contagious diseases were found among rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin; every fraudulent pensioner has beport of a pension has made perjury more the survivors of a war, fought for the preservation of the Union, ought to inspire. port cattle. Thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners, and recent developments by the Bureau establish appalling conspiracies to accomplish wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners, who certainly ought not to be condemned to such association.

Those who attempt in the line of duty

laims of honest veterans. The sum expended on account of penwas \$156,740,467.14.

The Commissioner estimates that \$165,-000,000 will be required to pay pens during the year ending June 30, 1894.

The condition of the Indians and their

The Indians.

ultimate fate are subjects which are related to a sacred duty of the Government, and which strongly appeal to the sense of of \$800,000,000, in round numbers, being justice and the sympathy of our people. 78.7 per cent of our total exports. In the Our Indians number about 248,000. Most of them are located on 161 reservations, containing 86,116,531 acres of land. About 110,000 of these Indians have, to a large degree, adopted civilized customs. Lands in severalty have been allotted to many of them. Such allotments have been made to 10,000 individuals during the last fiscal year, show that in almost every line the United embracing about 1,000,000 acres. The number of Indian Government schools open during the year was 195, an increase of 12 over the preceding year. Of this total 170 for the fiscal year ending June 80, 1898, were on reservations, of which 73 were \$26,000,000, of which Great Britain took concoarding schools and 97 were day schools. Twenty boarding schools and 5 day schools supported by the Government were not lo- 000, of which Great Britain took \$24,000,000. cated on reservations. The total number of Of pork products the total exports were Indian children enrolled during the year as \$84,000,000, of which Great Britain took attendants of all schools was 21.138, an in- \$55,000,000. In bread-stuffs, cotton, and micrease of 1,231 over the enrollment for the nor products like proportions sent to the revious year.

I am sure that secular education and moral and religious teaching must be im- the Department of Agriculture deals with certant factors in any effort to save the all that relates to the economics of farm indian and lead him to civilization. I be- ing. lieve, too, that the relinquishment of tribal relations and the holding of land in sever- is to keep the farmers informed as fully as alty may, in favorable conditions, aid this possible of all matters having any influence that allotments of land in severalty ought products find sale. Its publications relate to be made with great care and circumspection. If hastily done, before the Inlian knows its meaning, while yet he has It is therefore of profound importance little or no idea of tilling a farm and no and vital concern to the farmers of the that a reservation life in tribal relations half of our population, and also of direct may be exchanged for the pauperism of interest to the whole country, that the civilization, instead of its independence and work of this division be efficiently performelevation.

The solution of the Indian problem deered be promptly diffused. pends very largely upon good administra- It is a matter for congratulation to know tion. The personal fitness of agents and their adaptability to the peculiar duty of caring for their wards, is of the utmost importance.

The law providing that, except in especial cases, Army officers shall be detailed as Indian agents, it is hoped will prove a suc-

There is danger of great abuses creeping into the prosecution of claims for Indian depredations, and I recommend that every possible safeguard be provided against the enforcement of unjust and fictitious claims of this description.

The appropriations on account of the Indian Bureau for the year ending June 30, 1894, amount to \$7,954,962.99, a decrease as compared with the year preceding it of

The Public Lands

The vast area of land which, but a short time ago, constituted the public domain is rapidly falling into private hands. It is certain that in the transfer the beneficent intention of the government to supply from its domain homes to the industrious and tings which are common in all the States worthy home-seekers is often frustrated. Though the speculator, who stands with extortionate purpose between the land office and those who, with their families are invited by the Government to settle on the public lands, is a despicable character who ought not to be tolerated, yet it is difficult to thwart his schemes. The recent opening to settlement of the lands in the Cherokee Outlet, embracing an area of 6,500,000 acres, notwithstanding the utmost care in framing the regulations governing the selection of locations and notwithstanding the presence of United States troops, furnished an exhibition, though perhaps in a modified degree, of the mad scramble, the violence, and the fraudulent occupation which have accompanied previous openings of public land.

entirely prevented without a change in the 2,500 acres, sweet corn enough to plant laws on the subject, and I hope his recom- 7,800 acres, sufficient cucumber seed to mendations in that direction will be favorably considered.

the Congress the statements contained in and vegetable seeds thus distributed was the Secretary's report concerning forestry. The time has come when efficient measures ages, and they were sufficient, if planted, to should be taken for the preservation of our cover 83,506 acres of land. forests from indiscriminate and remediless destruction.

The Department of Agriculture.

will be found exceedingly interesting, especially to that large part of our citizens 000 has been stricken from the estimate intimately concerned in agricultural occu-

On the 7th day of March, 1893, there were upon its pay rolls 2,430 employes. This estimate be confined strictly to the purchase number has been reduced to 1,850 persons. In view of a depleted public Treasury and that these be distributed through experithe imperative demand of the people for ment stations. economy in the administration of their Government, the Secretary has entered upon the task of rationally reducing ex- ment station the propagation of the useful penditures by the elimination from the pay rolls of all persons not needed for an effi- may safely be left to the common sense of cient conduct of the affairs of the Depart- the people. ment.

During the first quarter of the present year the expenses of the Department aggre- civil-service law and the increasing apgated \$345,876.76, as against \$402,012.42 for proval by the people of its operation are the corresponding period of the fiscal year most gratifying. The recent extension of ending June 30, 1893. The Secretary makes its limitations and regulations to the emapparent his intention to continue this rate ployes at free-delivery post-offices, which of reduction by submitting estimates for the has been honestly and promptly accomaccumulation between the time from which next fiscal year less by \$304,280 than those plished by the Commission, with the hearty for the present year.

partment the changes have been exceedingly usefulness of the system. few. Three vacancies occurring from I am, if possible, more than ever confor disabilities not related to military death and resignations have been filled by the promotion of assistants in the same by the civil-service law, not only in its ef-These promotions of experienced and

the interest of efficient work, but have suggested to those in the department who look for retention and promotion that merit lustrates how strong a hold a movement

guarded against by the owners of the afmailed during the year for special delivery possible, the justice of their claims not- losis, a disease widespread and more dangerous to human life than pleuro-pneume This, I understand, is the practice which nia, is still prevalent. Investigations have

cause is reduced to a minimum The number of animals arriving from I am unable to understand why frauds Canada during the year and inspected by in the pension rolls should not be exposed bureau officers was 462,002, and the number fore received much attention from the and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. from trans-Atlantic countries was 1,297.

operation with local authorities, until the

imported animals. The total number of inspections of cattle for export during the past fiscal year come a bad citizen; every false oath in sup- was 611,542. The exports show a falling off of about 25 per cent from the preceding ommon, and false and undeserving pen- year, the decrease occurring entirely in the doners rob the people not only of their last half of the year. This suggests that money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the falling off may have been largely due to an increase in the price of American ex-

During the year ending June 30, 1893, exports of inspected pork aggregated 20,-677,410 pounds as against 38,152,874 pounds for the preceding year. The falling off in pension frauds. By no means the least this export was not confined, however, to inspected pork, the total quantity exported for 1892 being 665,490,616 pounds, while in 1893 it was only 527,308,695 pounds.

I join the Secretary in recommending that to rectify these wrongs should not be ac- hereafter each applicant for the position of cused of enmity or indifference to the inspector or assistant inspector in the bureau of animal industry be required, as a condition precedent to his appointment, to sions for the year ending June 30, 1893, exhibit to the United States civil service commission his diploma from an established regular and reputable veterinary college, and that this be supplemented by such an examination in veterinary science as the

ommission may prescribe. The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, attained the enormous figure last fiscal year this aggregate was greatly reduced, but, nevertheless, reached 615 milliions, being 75.1 per cent of all American commodities exported.

Agricultural Exports. A review of our agricultural exports with

special reference to their destination will Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland absorbs by far the largest proportion. Of the cattle the total exports aggregated in value siderably over \$25,000,000. Of beef products of all kinds our total exports were \$28,000,same destination are shown.

The work of the Statistical Division of

The main purpose of its monthly reports consummation. It seems to me, however, upon the world's markets, in which their especially to the commercial side of farm-

conception of thrift, there, is great danger United States, who represent nearly oneed and that the information it has gath-

that the Secretary will not spare any effort to make this part of his work thoroughly useful.

In the year 1839 the Congress appropr ated \$1,000, to be taken from the Patent Office funds, for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seeds, and for prosecuting agricultural investigations and procuring agricultural statistics. From this small beginning the Beed Division of the Department of Agriculture has grown to its present unwieldy and unjustifiably extravagant proportions.

During the last fiscal year the cost of seeds purchased was \$06,548.61. The remainder of an appropriation of \$135,000 was expended in putting them up and distributing them. It surely never could have entered the minds of those who first sanction ed appropriations of public money for the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds for gratuitous distribution that from this would grow large appropriations for the purchase and distribution by members of Congress of ordinary seeds, bulbs, and cutand Territories and everywhere easily ob

tainable at low prices. Experiment Stations.

In each State and Territory an agricultural experiment station has been established. These stations, by their very character and name, are the proper agencies to experiment with and test new varieties of seeds; and yet this indiscriminate and wasteful distribution by the legislation and legislators continues, answering no purpose unless it be to remind constituents that their representatives are willing to remember them with gratuities at public cost.

Under the sarction of existing legislation there was sent out from the Agricultural Department during the last fiscal year enough of cabbage seed to plant 19,200 acres I concur with the Secretary in the belief of land, a sufficient quantity of beans to that these outrageous incidents can not be plant 4,000 acres, beet seed enough to plant cover 2,025 acres with vines, and enough muskmelon and watermelon seeds to plant I especially commend to the attention of 2.675 acres. The total quantity of flower contained in more than nine million pack-

In view of these facts this enormous expenditure without legitimate returns of benefit ought to be abolished. Anticipating The report of the Secretary of Agriculture a consummation so manifestly in the interest of good administration, more than \$100,made to cover this object for the year ending June 30, 1895; and the Secretary recommends that the remaining \$35,000 of the of new and improved varieties of seeds, and

Thus the seed will be tested, and after the test has been completed by the experivarieties and the rejection of the valueles

The continued intelligent execution of the

co-operation of the Postmaster-General is Among the heads of divisions in this de- an immensely important advance in the

vinced of the incalculable benefits conferred fect upon the public service, but also, what is even more important, in its effect in elefaithful assistants have not only been in vating the tone of political life generally. The course of civil-service reform in this country instructively and interestingly il-

The amount appropriated for the bureau lying it a sentiment of justice and right, The law embodying this reform found its

The regulations of 1892 concerning Texas way to our statute book more from fear